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Gang Leader Slain

Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 27.—The Selangor State police chief, Mr G. Beverley, personally shot dead the leader of a Chinese secret society during a police raid on the gang's hideout a few miles from Kuala Lumpur early today.

Another member of the gang—the "Malayan Chinese Peoples Self-Defence Secret Society"—was killed and two were captured.

The 28-year-old leader, Lee Loy, former member of the Malayan Peoples Anti-Japanese Army, threw a grenade, which exploded harmlessly just as he was shot down.

The police found uniforms bearing a star and hammer and sickle insignia in the hideout.—Reuter.

RUHR COAL MINES FOR GERMANS

London, Oct. 27.—The Foreign Office announced tonight that the recommendations to hand over the management of the Ruhr coal mines to German hands under the direction of the Anglo-American Control Group, made at the conference of experts in Washington last month, have been approved by the British and United States Governments.

Earlier it was authoritatively learned that Britain, France and the United States had approved the final communiqué of the Anglo-American United States coal talks in Berlin, called to settle outstanding questions on the future allocation of Ruhr coal and to discuss further French demands for increased deliveries of German coke to French industry.

The British and the United States Foreign Offices, the announcement said, are anxious that the recommendations dealing with production and management "should be put into effect as soon as an exchange of views now taking place with the French, Dutch and Luxembourg Governments has been concluded."

MEETING OBJECTIONS

It was reliably learned that to meet the objections raised by these countries regarding mines previously owned by their citizens, Britain and the United States had offered to appoint nationals of these countries to manage any mines of whose capital they owned the majority.

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

Britain Wants Free Trade

ONE of the most important statements yet made in connection with Britain's economic crisis came from Sir Stafford Cripps last week when he announced that the United States had agreed to lower her tariff barriers and admit more British goods to the American market. This welcome revelation came at a time when a general air of despondency prevailed regarding the long-drawn-out Geneva negotiations on tariffs and Imperial Preferences. Unexpectedly Sir Stafford Cripps was able to declare, "Trade talks at Geneva are well in sight of successful conclusions," though the Economics Minister had also to admit that "we have certainly gone the limit of what is reasonable in order to achieve agreement with various other parties." However, Sir Stafford expressed the opinion that the general agreement, when its terms are disclosed, will show a fair balance in lowering trade barriers on all sides. If this proves to be the case there will be general satisfaction. Trade preference has never been a fixed principle in Commonwealth affairs, but has always tended to be regarded more as a means to increasing trade than as a step to imperial self-sufficiency, though the latter concept has its advocates, notably Lord Beaverbrook, and in a more qualified manner, Mr Bevin. As now in force the Imperial Preferences system dates only 15 years back to the Ottawa agreements. It was adopted reluctantly at the time by a Britain disappointed of the wider hopes of raising the volume of trade, but it has never been generally regarded as permanently desirable on the present scale. Again and again Ministers have stated their

Sikh Troops Sent To Kashmir To Quell Rebels

New Delhi, Oct. 27.—Troops dispatched by the Government of India were reliably reported today to have made contact with the hordes of Moslem peasantry and Pathans invading the State of Kashmir.

Reports said the troops, sent by air to the Kashmir capital of Srinagar had met the raiders near Baramooka, 30 miles from Srinagar. There were no reports of fighting.

Meanwhile, the Government released correspondence between the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, and the Maharaja of Kashmir, in which Lord Mountbatten told troops were being dispatched "to help your own forces, to defend your territory and to protect the lives, property and honour of your people".—United Press.

FIRST ARRIVALS

London, Oct. 27.—Eight hundred fierce-bearded Sikh soldiers dispatched by Pandit Nehru's Government of India arrived today by aircraft at Srinagar, capital of Kashmir, which was threatened by hordes of rebellious Moslem tribesmen according to authoritative reports reaching London.

The Sikh soldiers—known as the "sword arm of India"—will be reinforced daily as circumstances require until peace is restored to enable the people of Kashmir to determine their own future status according to popular vote.

Kashmir's fun-loving Maharaja, Sir Hari Singh, is reported to have made known his intention of acceding to the Indian Union and setting up a popular government with the pro-Congress Moslem leader, Sheikh Abdullah, as Prime Minister.

Abdullah was reported to have arrived in India's capital, New Delhi today with Kashmir's present Prime Minister, Chand Mahajan. It was said they were discussing the deteriorating political and military situation in Kashmir, where a section of the predominantly Moslem population is demanding accession to Pakistan.

ADMIRABLE CHOICE

In London, it was believed a decision would be taken to suppress the insurrection by military force and afterwards, if a popular government did not end the situation, proposals would be made to divide Kashmir State between India and Pakistan.

(Continued on Page 4)

Spectacular London Fire

Supply Dump Razed

London, Oct. 28.—The most spectacular London fire since the days of the blitz was brought under control on Monday night at a government supply dump in suburban Barkingside by 400 firemen.

Flames fed by some of the 170,000 barrels of resin, rubber and oil stored in the four-acre dump leaped more than 100 feet at the height of the daylong blaze and a heavy pall of smoke visible five miles away blackened the entire East London dock area.

Fanned by a high wind, flames and burning debris from the dump damaged several adjacent factories and the firemen drenched other nearby warehouses packed with highly inflammable stores of wool, textiles, wood and resin.

A government gasoline dump was in the path of the flames before they were checked.

Barrels of resin exploded and dock streets ran full of the flaming liquid.

The heat was so intense that the firemen wearing oxygen masks were unable to approach within 50 yards of the heart of the fire. None was injured.—Associated Press.

Home Food Stocks

London, Oct. 28.—The Food Minister, Mr John Strachey said in a written parliamentary reply on Monday night that Britain's food stocks on hand totalled 4,074,000 tons on October 1—200,000 tons more than on September 1.—Associated Press.

Cholera Death Toll

Cairo, Oct. 27.—Another 471 deaths from cholera were officially reported in Egypt today.

New cases now total 803.—Reuter.

The Royal Honeymoon

London, Oct. 27.—Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten will divide their honeymoon between the New Forest, Hampshire, and the Highlands of Scotland, it was officially announced tonight.

Part of the honeymoon will be spent at Broadlands, near Romsey, home of Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Philip's uncle, and aunt, and part at Birckhall, near Balmoral, Scotland.

There has been no indication of the length of the honeymoon. It was also announced tonight that Princess Elizabeth's wedding gifts will go on display to the public for a small admission fee—10 days before the Royal Wedding in Westminster Abbey on November 20.

Catalogue of the gifts will be sold and the proceeds will go to a charity nominated by the Princess.—Reuter.

Bevin Defends British Policy In Germany

London, Oct. 27.—Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, replying to the debate on Germany in the House of Commons today, said that the British Government adhered to its views on the general principles for the government of Germany—to ensure that Germany should never again be allowed to establish a dictatorship or menace the security of the world by adopting an aggressive policy.

The other principles adhered to by the Government were to set up a constitutional machinery in Germany and further the development of sound institutions and to establish economic conditions which would provide an adequate standard of living for the German people.

Mr Bevin continued: "Virtually we have had the task of building a new state. If we had gone into Germany, of a Germany free and unfettered, there are many things we should have avoided and many things which we should have done."

"But at that time that country, which had been ridden with Nazism, was without a civil service or organisation of government and we had the task of removing those who had been running the political and economic life of Germany under the Hitler regime," Mr Bevin said.

"In addition, we were unable to procure sufficient funds to carry through the bargain."

"Then we had further difficulty. We have been criticised for not bringing Germans into the administration of Germany. One of the disappointing results was the handing over to Germans of the collection of grain and its administration too early. I don't criticise them, but the fact was that this problem was handed over before the Germans had secured sufficient confidence in administrative work to do it successfully. We had then to turn back and make a good deal of it upon ourselves."

"We tried all through that period to keep the calories up as high as we could. It is only in the last few weeks that they had reached 1,550."

REPARATIONS

On the level of German industry, Mr Bevin said: "I look with very great disfavour on reparations from current production."

"No current reparations can be done at the present level of industry we have agreed to. It raw material and food have got to be imported to provide current reparations, then the United States and ourselves would be in precisely the same position, namely, that of finding money to pay reparations."

"I cannot agree to that policy. It is the one obstacle which has divided ourselves and Russia all the way through. I have taken another line in the name of the British Government that if the economic unity of Germany is re-established and the level of industry is fixed, and the level of industry is fixed, the British Government accepted it."

"I know that the fusion agreement has been criticised. It is not only dealing with the Control Commission in Germany and General Clay. "We have to contend with the United States Congress in getting these problems and this agreement accepted."

"In New York last year, I agreed to the 50-50 basis for the United States and British Zones."

"I am not responsible for droughts and the failures of the harvests which is a much more justifiable claim than current reparations."

"We said at Moscow that we could not stand disagreement any longer about the level of industry, and if no one else would agree, the Americans and the British must fix something to work upon."—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' DEFEATS

Communist losses in last Sunday's municipal elections had been enhanced by the run-off elections and were pointed up still further by

stinging defeats in votes for the

office of Mayor all over the country.

In both urban and rural communities

all other Parties had repeatedly

ganged up together to prevent the

election of Communist Mayors.

Despite this Communist setback,

the menacing labour situation

appeared to have eased somewhat.

He is expected to warn labour that

its constant higher wage claims

are leading the country to civil strife

and bankruptcy and at the same time

to appeal to all old political parties

to unite against the surging victory

of de Gaulle's new anti-Commu-

nist Union of the French People.

His statement will be read and finally

approved at a Cabinet meeting

tomorrow morning.

The Premier's statement will be

followed by a long political and eco-

nomic debate, at the end of which

Mr. Ramadier will put the Govern-

ment's policy to a confidence vote.

Under the French constitution, this

can be taken only after one clear day

has elapsed. If that motion is put before

midnight tomorrow, then the actual

vote can be taken on Thursday.

None of the parties in the As-

ssembly had decided finally how they

would vote. It was reported the

Communists might even announce

their decision to abstain, in which

event M. Ramadier would be certain

of a considerable majority. Even if

they vote against him, there is ex-

pected to be sufficient abstentions

from the extreme Right Wing to

ensure a majority of perhaps 30

votes, the smallest he will have

received so far enough to enable

the present Government to stay in

office.

DE GAULLE'S DEMAND

Looming behind the debate will be the tall figure of General de Gaulle, who threw a political bombshell last day in a statement demanding that the present government and Assembly quit and that a general election be called, in which case, he predicted, his movement would be swept to power.

Few political observers believed the present Assembly would follow Gen. de Gaulle's demand and vote itself out of existence. But by losing his cap in the arena, Gen. de Gaulle gave powerful impetus to his supporters in the Assembly—drawn from other Parties, as his movement has no Parliamentary representation at the moment—who are seeking support for a constitu-

tional airfield for half an hour

before crashing.

The wreckage of the plane was

first sighted early today by Royal

Air Force planes.

Villagers had reported seeing a

fire on the mountainside last night

at the time the plane was due to

land at Athens, when returning

to Sweden on the Scandinavian Air-

lines Stockholm-Ankara route.

Swedish officials said that the

only radio message from the airliner

was a routine warning that it was

approaching Athens to land at about

7.30 p.m. local time, carrying 30

passengers.

The English pilot of the plane,

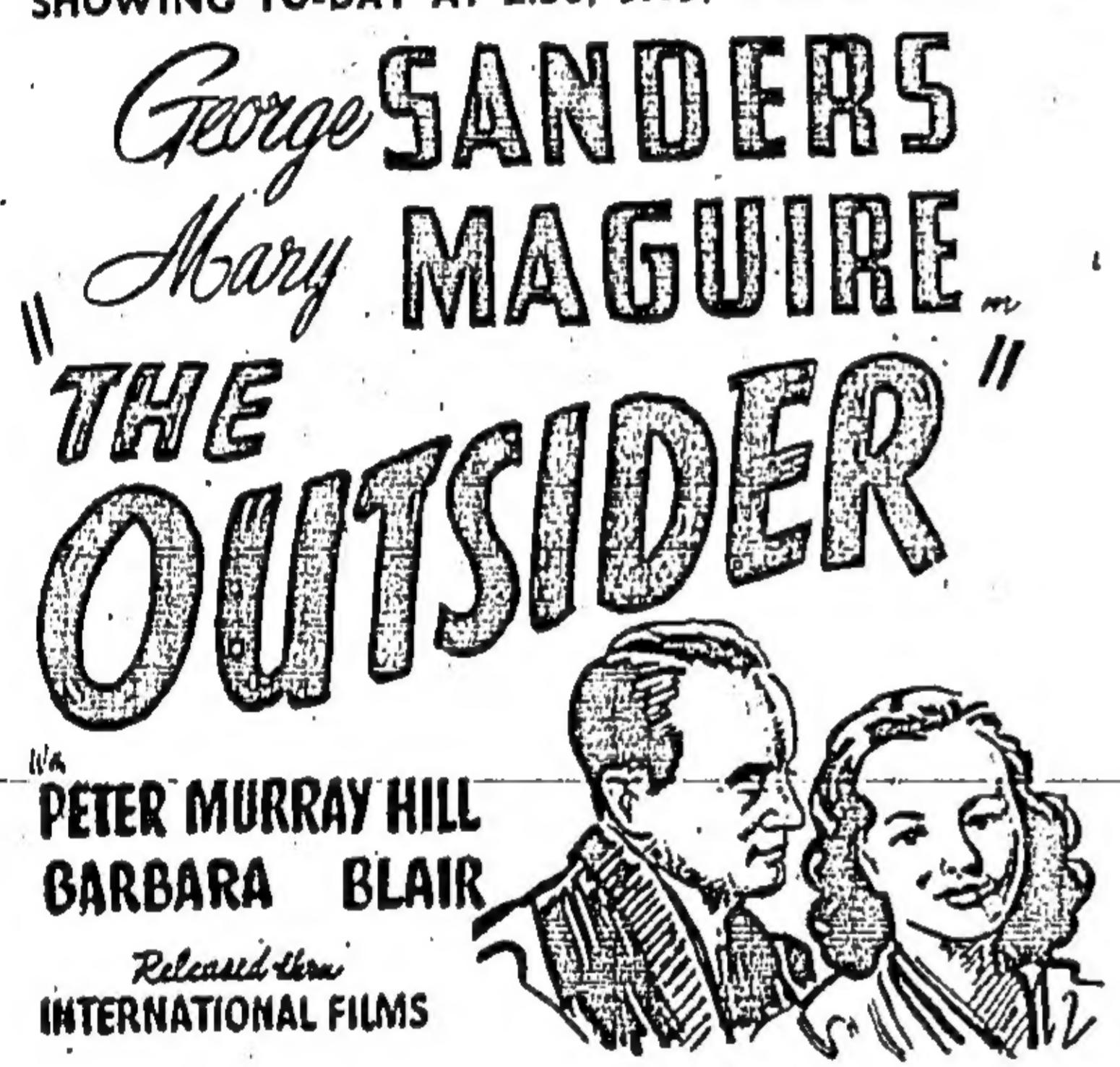
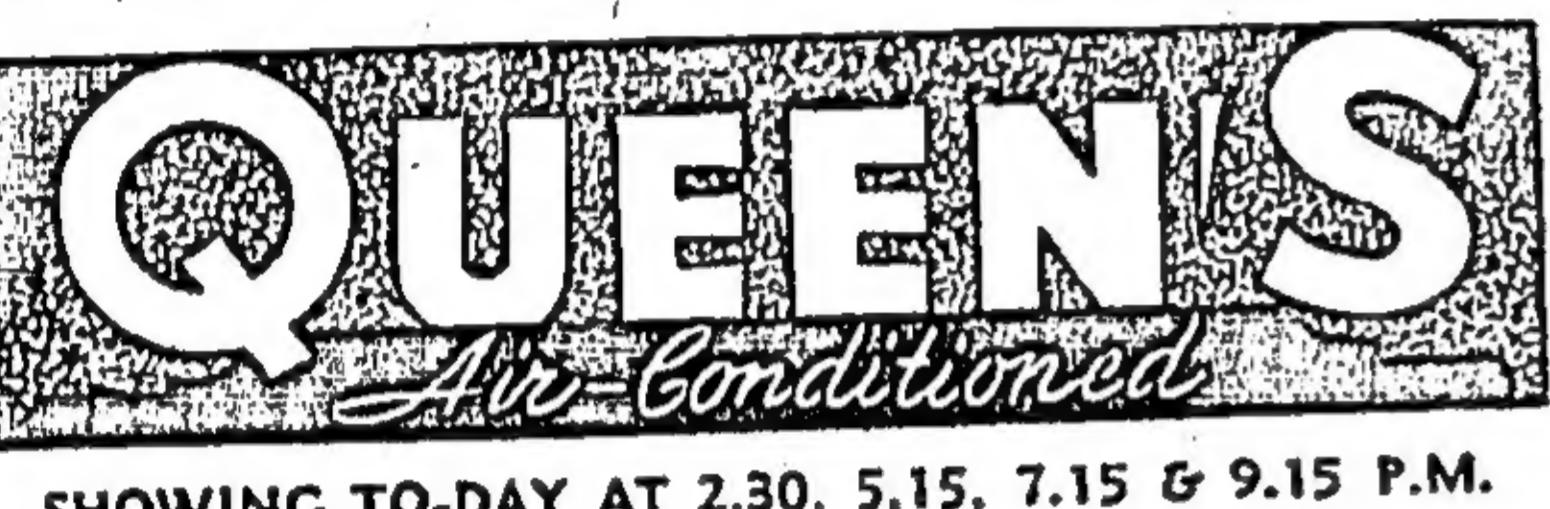
Kenneth John Douglas, aged 39, of

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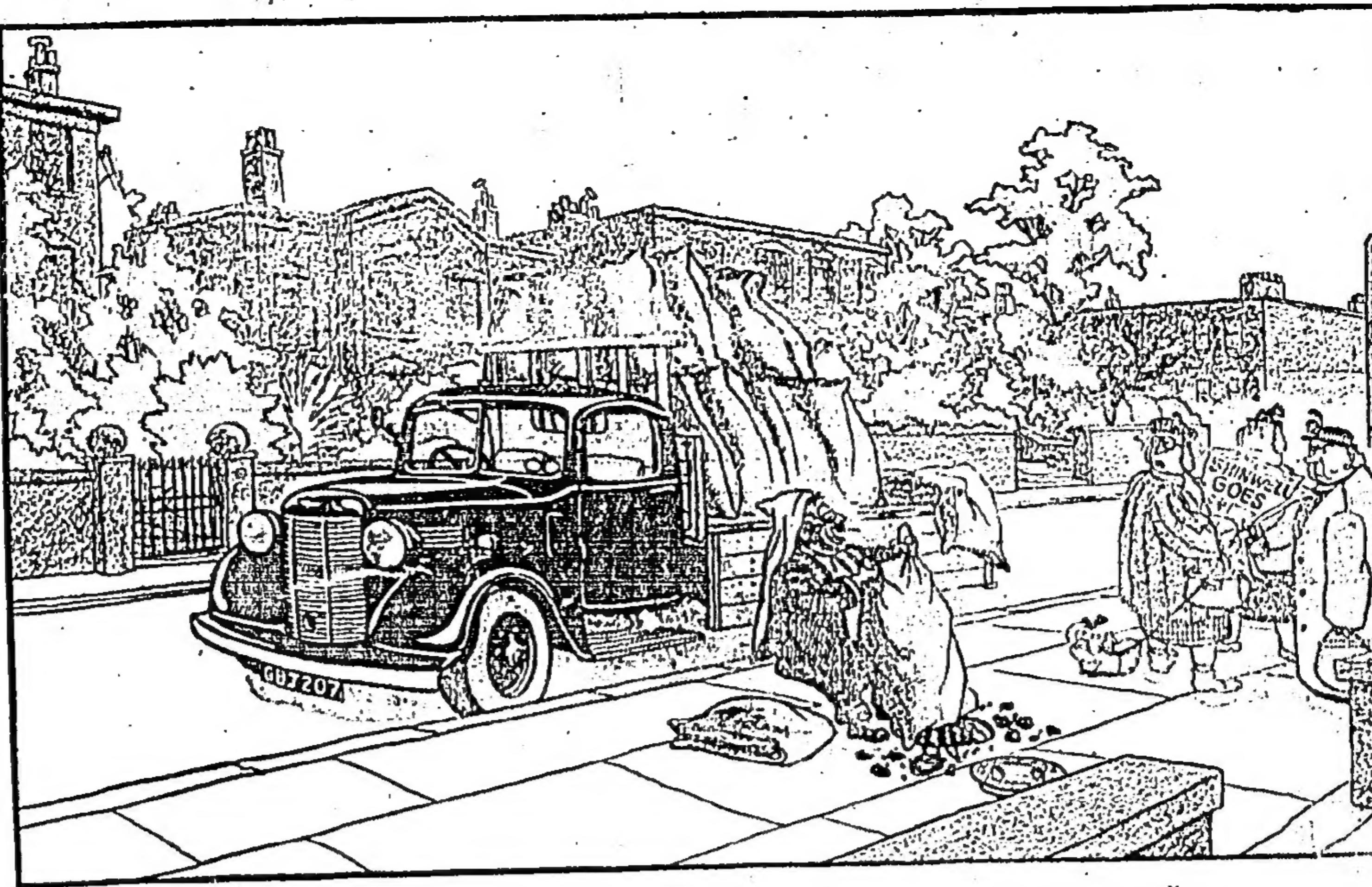
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American Indians May Be Chinese

By JAMES F. REID

GANADO, Ariz.—Whether the American Indians are of oriental origin has been long a matter of dispute among anthropologists.

Dr. C. G. Salsbury, superintendent of Ganado Indian Mission hospital, identifies himself with the affirmative school of thought.

Dr. Salsbury, a missionary physician on the Island of Hainan off the south coast of China from 1915 to 1926, declared that the Hainanese are "strikingly similar" to the Navajos in appearance and that the languages of each are similar in many respects.

"The numerals 3, 4, 7, and 8 are practically identical," Dr. Salsbury said. "Many other common words are not a great deal alike."

"Some of the tools used by old-time Navajos are almost exact duplicates of those used by the Chinese."

"MONCOLIAN SPOT"

Dr. Salsbury further stated that every Navajo child is born with what is commonly termed the "Mongolian spot"—a small bluish discoloration over the backbone which lasts from a few hours to as long as two days. That, he explained, is a characteristic of oriental infants.

But Dr. Salsbury's observations have gone much further than physical comparisons. He said the social customs of the Hainanese and Navajos also are "more than coincidentally" similar, as—for example—the respect of children for their elders, hairstyles, and the custom of old-time parents of both racial and nationality groups to select the marriage partners for their sons and daughters.

Inspection of a Navajo hogahn, Dr. Salsbury stated, will reveal that the structure is nothing more than an Eskimo igloo made of logs and mud instead of snow and ice. He explained that in their migration from Asia to their present location, the Navajos probably picked up the igloo-type of construction and only changed building materials as they moved further south.

TWELVE CENTURIES

Dr. Salsbury said the Navajos are believed to have been in America for about 12 centuries.

NOT TOO LATE Good will remains

Thirdly, the Government should treat Parliament with greater respect.

For the Government to introduce direction of labour by way of regulation, under an Act of Parliament which has for the first time conferred totalitarian powers in time of peace and for the purposes of production continues.

"In Canyon del Muerto, near Canyon del Chelly, there are characters of ancient script written on canyon wall which are very similar to Chinese characters. It may have been here that the Navajos lost the last remnants of their written language."

HOPIS SHOW TRACES

While Dr. Salsbury can be termed rightfully a "nationally known expert on Navajos and their culture," he frankly admits that he knows little about the Hopi Indians or their origin. However, in regard to them, he said there was much evidence indicating their Far Eastern ancestry.

"The Hopi and certain oriental peoples are similar in stature," he commented, "and a missionary from Japan told me he could almost carry on a conversation with the Hopis in the Japanese language."

"My surgical supervisor here at the hospital is Hopi, and—if dressed in proper costume—he would be a perfect Japanese type."—United Press.

Don't let us drift!

by . . . RAYMOND BLACKBURN
Socialist M.P. for King's Norton

THE British people are deeply unhappy.

They have enjoyed the sunshine, they have taken their children to the seaside, many of them have danced and sung and laughed and enjoyed their holidays.

But, in spite of the glorious weather, there has been something artificial in the gaiety. Underneath it all, everyone who cares for Britain is unhappy.

We have drifted into a crisis, which almost everyone, except the most ideological supporters of the Government, knew to be coming.

Even now it is really a bogus crisis.

What is wrong is that the British people are not working hard enough or producing enough goods.

If we produce the goods we can sell them, despite the prohibitive cost of coal.

DRIFTING ON

On American charity

The world sellers' market has not yet come to an end, but we continue to drift in the same laudable fashion and we all know that the crisis will get far worse and that we may well see considerable unemployment and very severe food cuts this winter.

Again there is the bitter thought that we are largely dependent, directly or indirectly, upon American charity. That is all one can call it.

I voted against the American Loan because I knew it was a loan that we could not repay on conditions we could not fulfil.

The Americans are now considering giving vast further credits to Europe, including Britain.

Mr Sidney Silverman, in the only speech during the Crisis Bill debate which was loudly applauded by Government supporters, described the Americans as "shabby money-lenders."

When Mr Churchill intervened, Mr Herbert Morrison refused to contradict this grotesque assertion.

No doubt the Americans will be giving us money next—then, I suppose, they will be described as shabby still.

Of course, it is always a hard thing for a proud nation to receive benefits from another, but let us try to show magnanimity in economic adversity, as we showed it in the dire peril of war.

Personally, I hope we get no further American credits until we take the proper steps to put our own house in order.

LEADERSHIP

Liberate our spirit

This Government could still save itself and the country if it showed the necessary capacity for leadership, and the qualities of vigour, enterprise and imagination which are so sorely needed.

Above all it should do all that it can to liberate the spirit of our country.

Ever since the war ended, when we might have hoped for an imaginative upsurge of all that is positive in the British character, the feelings of frustration in business, in the factory, in Parliament, and even in the public house have grown steadily stronger.

The wartime controls have rightly been continued; but their continuance confirms the wealthy in their wealth, the privileged in their privileges, and the powerful in their seats of power.

No ex-Serviceman is able to compete with existing undertakings over the greater part of the field of private enterprise, because he cannot get the necessary licences.

The attempt to plan, by means of raw material controls, was rightly undertaken by the Government, but it cannot be a long-term solution.

The genius of the British people will not thrive without the freedom for an individual to work where he likes, to set up a business if he is energetic and enterprising enough, and to be able, on his own merits, to undersell or to produce better goods than the established firms.

It should always be the aim of any Government seeking to represent the interests of the working man to protect the small man who is trying to do a good job for the community.

OUR ROLE
Champion of freedom

Freedom is the crux of the problem.

The British character has been largely moulded by its historic role as a small island off the Continent of Europe, which has again challenged all powerful tyrannies and defeated them.

We must never allow the shades of the totalitarian prison house to descend upon us.

Of course, all talk about a Gestapo or secret police is fantastic, but we could drift into a form of semi-totalitarianism just as we have drifted into this present crisis.

I do not believe that the British people will be free in any full sense of the term if its young men and women are to be subjected, first to military conscription, and thereafter to industrial conscription.

The final intentions of the Government about direction of labour have not yet been made plain.

**NO MANDATE
To direct labour**

The introduction of a very limited form of negative direction of labour would be acceptable to most people.

It is common sense that in this emergency, no able-bodied young man should be employed by a gambling concern or in the football pool racket.

But positive direction of labour would be an entirely different matter.

It would not be accepted by the mass of the British people.

It would, in fact, be inefficient and would cramp the spirit of enterprise of our young people, on which our whole industrial future depends.

But the really serious objection to direction of labour is not that it would not work, but that it is profoundly wrong morally and spiritually.

This Government has no mandate for direction of labour. On the contrary, we stated at the time of the General Election that Socialism could work without direction of labour.

If we had told the electors that Socialism meant direction of labour I doubt whether we would have won the General Election.

Certainly I should have been quite unwilling to stand as a Labour candidate myself, and I cannot believe that I am alone in saying this.

Let us hope that the Government will ponder this issue very carefully before it authorises any steps to be taken which would arouse the anger of hundreds of thousands of working men who voted for it at the last General Election.

A new approach on the part of the Government is needed to enlist the support of all sections of the community in a great effort to safeguard the British way and standard of life.

Class warfare of all kinds whether from the Right or from the Left, must be ruthlessly denounced.

Any Minister of the Crown making statements bordering on class warfare should be publicly dismissed by the Prime Minister and the reason stated.

Secondly, the Government must bring home to the people in practical terms. Percentages for a whole industry or targets stated in general terms have no effect whatsoever on the working man.

The targets must be broken down for each pit and for each factory, and the working man must be told Freedom.

The Government has not yet lost its immense reservoir of good will with which it started. It is not yet too late for it to mend its ways.

But it must now ignore ideological prejudices, put country before party, and lead Britain to be the great country that it can never fail to be because in our hearts we love Freedom.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

I SEE that Mr Stephen Wattis Flying wardrobes

MESSRS. POLTER GEIST AND POLTER the furniture removers, announce that they have nothing to do with the flying wardrobe recently seen over the Edgware road.

There must, for instance, be a line for every English actor in an American film explaining that he is out of touch with those around him because he is a Duke's son. In time, I hope, we shall have a kind of Anglo-American film language making the worst of both worlds.

Man: What would be your reaction to you and me going, as it were, places?

Girl: Definitely, Man: Are you sure your poppa the Earl will not become crazy, at us?

Girl: If he does, I'll actually burn this old family joint wide open.

By Ernie Bushmiller



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Dr. Sals

Women
BEAUTY ARTS
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Marianne Ostler for Lois Leeds.
Women and Careers blend in a sparkling story!

WOMEN AND CAREERS!

Here's my Women and Careers column for the month and a sparkling Personality greets you in the story of Marianne Ostler, New York designer of modern jewellery for modern women. She believes that the "right" jewellery for the right person should be the elegant for every woman who wears even the simplest of ornaments.

A wonderful combination of sparkle and rubies fascinated me. Her ideas are so exciting, her career as a designer so interesting, that Marianne Ostler belongs in our group of Women and Careers. Here's some of her advice:

change a woman's entire appearance by designing for her facial contours. Too often," she says, "earrings are chosen with a complete disregard of design, colour or size." She points out that a woman with a round face should always wear large clips because "small ones would be lost on her. Similarly, a small, narrow face demands small clips."

YES, I do believe in "over-acting" in pictures as opposed to under-playing, because I believe in good acting, and the movies, as well as the stage. Just couldn't get along without good acting.

CONCLUDING

STAR QUOTES

CECIL KELLAWAY
answers this question:
"Do you believe in over-acting in pictures?"



CECIL KELLAWAY

The big screen directors know it too. The average director sometimes leans over too far backward to avoid over-acting by members of his cast. He is inclined to throw away lines and under-play them to avoid bordering on overacting. I've been hundreds of examples of where good scenes were lost for that very reason.

Cold Feet

Many stage actors get cold feet and fail in pictures because they freeze up and are afraid to give honest, robust, swashbuckling performances. They are victims of bad advice, and they die because they suppress their natural instincts to over-act in pictures.

The basis of all creative art is the ego. And if an actor is without ego, then he's really not an actor. And if he's got enough ego, then he has to over-act. That's why actors love to read good notices about themselves. They have a constant urge to satisfy themselves that they have done something worthwhile. It's something entirely apart from vanity and conceit.

No Half-Way Measure

When it comes to try to satisfy myself I say that I constantly have such urge. It is no half-way measure. I devote a lot of thought to it. By checking over my performance record during the few past years with pictures such as "Frenchman's Creek," "Kitty," "Love Letters," "And Now Tomorrow," "Monsieur Beaucaire," "California," and now Cecil B. DeMille's "Unconquered," I cannot but admit that my portrayals were all done to satisfy myself. I have never deliberately under-played a scene. On the other hand I definitely recall many conscious efforts to over-act in order to convey the character as I saw him.

"Individual differences make it impossible for the same piece of jewellery to have the same effect on everybody," she says. "One must be fitted for jeweller's the same as for a hat."

She has the honest craftsman's outraged feeling at some of the things she sees. "Sometimes," she says, "I see a woman with an immense bracelet on a slender arm, merely because massive bracelets are in style. Or a tiny little watch on a large handsome arm! They look so absurd that I always have the urge to tear them off and suggest the proper kind for each type!"

Almost anything—which Marianne designs has a "three-dimensional" quality. She wants her creations to express "movement" because movement is typical of the times. Another highlight in her work is that so many pieces are interchangeable. Her cocktail and sport rings, for instance, have centre stones of Amethysts, Rubies or Diamonds which can be unscrewed and used on necklace, bracelet or clip. Thus, a ring or clip can be changed to suit an ensemble simply by changing the colour of the gem—and think how that lends excitement to any wardrobe!

Earrings are a great favourite of hers. She believes that she can

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Why don't you get up out of that chair and enjoy your vacation?"

Communist Troops Only 20 Miles From Peiping

BY SPENCER MOOSA

Peiping, Oct. 27.—You have to travel just about 20 miles out of this famous and fabulous city of Peiping to reach Communist-held territory, yet this ancient capital of China is today one of the most tranquil places in a troubled country.

There are no surface indications within Peiping of the proximity of the Communists, who hold the second ridge of the Western Hills which overlook the city and form a picturesque backdrop for the Summer Palace, famed sightseeing spot where the Dowager Empress Tz'u Hsi, irreverently known as Old Buddha, once held court.

The Reds have held the second ridge of the Western Hills for a long time—in fact, almost right through the eight-year Japanese occupation of Peiping. Occasionally they engage in skirmishes with Nationalist outposts, but no one in Peiping worried about these sporadic affairs.

CONCLUDING

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CECIL KELLAWAY
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"Do you believe in over-acting in pictures?"

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Cold Feet

Many stage actors get cold feet and fail in pictures because they freeze up and are afraid to give honest, robust, swashbuckling performances. They are victims of bad advice, and they die because they suppress their natural instincts to over-act in pictures.

The basis of all creative art is the ego. And if an actor is without ego, then he's really not an actor. And if he's got enough ego, then he has to over-act. That's why actors love to read good notices about themselves. They have a constant urge to satisfy themselves that they have done something worthwhile. It's something entirely apart from vanity and conceit.

When it comes to try to satisfy myself I say that I constantly have such urge. It is no half-way measure. I devote a lot of thought to it. By checking over my performance record during the few past years with pictures such as "Frenchman's Creek," "Kitty," "Love Letters," "And Now Tomorrow," "Monsieur Beaucaire," "California," and now Cecil B. DeMille's "Unconquered," I cannot but admit that my portrayals were all done to satisfy myself. I have never deliberately under-played a scene. On the other hand I definitely recall many conscious efforts to over-act in order to convey the character as I saw him.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the most southern city in the mainland of the United States.
2. Fagin is a character in which of Dickens' novels?
3. How many carats in pure gold?
4. What country was called Albion in ancient times?
5. What would you have if you had genu virtum?
6. Define "coup d'état."

(Answers on Page 4)

CHESS PROBLEM

By T. A. KRISHNAMACHARIAR

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 14 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. B-Kt3, any; 2. R, B, Kt, or P
mates.

DUMB-BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE



THERE'S A GOOD CAMPING GROUND JUST OUTSIDE OF TOWN!

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LOS ALAMOS TRAGEDY

Santa Fe, New Mexico, Oct. 27.—Two girl secretaries at the Los Alamos atomic energy project have been found dead on the 13,275-foot Truchas Peak, New Mexico's highest mountain, where they had been trapped since Saturday, a radio report received here said today.

The girls were found after a rescue party of police and soldiers, summoned by their guide, had climbed the icy slopes in a bid to save them.

One girl had slid several hundred feet down the mountainside and was so badly bruised that she had been unable to move.—Reuter.

SCAP POLICY CRITICISED

CONTRARY TO TRADITION

Charlottesville, Virginia, Oct. 28.—American "revolutionists" attached to SCAP in Japan have drafted a programme of political, economic and social reforms which may prove so contrary to both Japanese and American tradition that neither nation will wish to maintain it fully when the occupation ends, Dr Harold S. Quigley writes in the latest number of the University of Virginia Quarterly Review.

Dr. Quigley, Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, recently returned to the United States after serving as an adviser of the American occupation administration in Japan.

"The belief is widespread that a programme which would have appealed Americans if proposed for application to the United States is inaugurating democracy in Japan," he said. "Revolution" is the word he applies to the American measures, which he said have not only dismantled the Japanese military system and written a pacifist and democratic constitution, but now are being applied to destroy the monopistic basis of Japanese economy and to compel the division of great landed estates at a time when American political leaders, with few exceptions, are obsessed with the necessity of deviating programmes to check the spread of Communism everywhere, Dr. Quigley declared.

He credited SCAP with notable accomplishments despite great handicaps and the lack of a precedent, but said the real test of occupation would come after the troops had been withdrawn.—Associated Press.

MONEY MUDDLE

Lisbon, Oct. 26.—Great confusion is being caused in Portugal by the flooding of the black market with French one-franc pieces which have been brought into the country by tourists.

These are being confused with the Portuguese 50th-centavo coins which are in value worth two and one quarter French francs.—United Press.

Bruce Woodcock Under Care Of Specialist

Leeds, Oct. 28.—The Leeds Infirmary announced on Monday that heavyweight boxing champ Bruce Woodcock is under a specialist's care for an eye injury, and an operation may be necessary.

Woodcock sustained the injury—which doctors believe was caused by a bit of stone—while working in a quarry to toughen his muscles. He underwent an examination on Saturday and has been ordered to take a week's rest.

The champ's jaw was broken several months ago by the American heavyweight Joe Bakst in a London bout, and he has made no ring appearances since.

Promoter Jack Solomons said he was going ahead with plans for Woodcock to make his first post-Bakst ring appearance at Harringay Arena on December 9 against an opponent still to be chosen.—Associated Press.

Cambridgeshire Calloway

London, Oct. 27.—The card on the Cambridgeshire running on Wednesday over one mile, one furlong at Newmarket was called over at the Victoria Club here tonight.

The quotations were: 11 to 2 Mighty Maharatta, 21 to 2 Tite Street and Chico, 100 to 6 Wood Chat and Vagabond, 20 to 1 Law Suit, 22 to 1 Master Vote and Fine Prospect, 20 to 1 Falrey Fulmar, Red D'Alout and Wild Child, 33 to Gluss Case, 40 to 1 Royal Tara, Someo, Early Harvest and Admiral's Yarn, 50 to 1 Domino, Golden Chance and Toronto, 60 to 1 About, beneathem, All Red, Dancing Flame, Lord Nelson, Ouragan VII, Red Flax, Stardom and Portmanteau, all taken and offered; 100 to 1 offered any other.

Once again the amounts involved were not disclosed. Twenty-seven

UN Committee Rejects Soviet Resolution On Warmongering

Lake Success, Oct. 27.—The United Nations Political Committee today rejected a Soviet resolution which charged the United States, Turkey, and Greece with being responsible for warmongering.

The rejection followed a statement by M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate, supporting a Polish amendment to the original Soviet proposal.

SHIP STEWARD CHARGED WITH MURDER

Southampton, Oct. 27.—Thick legal silence settled today over the mystery of actress Eileen "Gae" Gibson, who vanished from a ship in her nightgown.

James Camb, 30-year-old deck steward, was charged formally with murder today in the Magistrate's Court, although no evidence that a murder had been committed was offered during the four-minute hearing.

Camb was ordered to be held without bail until next Monday.

Gibson, red-haired and pretty, disappeared from the ship Durban Castle early on October 18 while it sailed through equatorial waters near the African coast.

In London legal authorities declined to discuss the law in relation to a murder case in which no body of the victim has been produced, explaining that with such a case under consideration in a British court discussion might prejudice the defendant's case.

One London newspaper, however, recalled on a separate page from its report of Camb's accusation—that in 1942 George Hindmarsh, a sailor, was convicted of murder on an accusation alleging that he slew the captain of a ship and pitched the body into the sea.—Associated Press.

Lisbon's New Suburb

Lisbon, Oct. 27.—In order to solve the housing shortage, a new suburb is being built for Lisbon. It will be called New Lisbon, and is situated in the area of the Avenue Afonso Henriques, near Lisbon airport.

Blocks of flats to house 31,000 families, totalling 50,000 people at economical rents are being built.

In addition there will be 9,500 homes, either in blocks of flats or detached houses, the rents of which will not be limited.

Lisbon Municipal Council is also planning the building of 2,000 one-family bungalows at low-rents and another 2,000 family bungalows at non-limited rents.

The plans for the new suburb include elementary and secondary schools and colleges, churches and social centres which will cater for the needs of all inhabitants.

Pensions have been granted to the Lisbon railway, bus and electric tramway companies to run services between Lisbon and the new satellite town.—United Press.

QUEENSLAND LEAD

Brisbane, Oct. 27.—Queensland gained a first innings lead of 14 runs against New South Wales in their Sheffield Shield match continued here today. They scored 295 in reply to 281 by New South Wales, who at the close of play had made 279 for 7 in their second innings.

Queensland were struggling to the lead at the start of the day's play when they lost two wickets for the addition of only one run to their Saturday score of 295 for 6.

Len Johnson, their all-rounder, then came to the rescue with a breezy 25, in which he hit two fours, and the linings closed at 205 for 294 minutes. In comparison, New South Wales first innings of 201 lasted 377 minutes.

The New South Wales batsmen gave attractive displays in their second innings and the rate of scoring was fast. The first 50 came in 28 minutes, followed by the hundred in 68 minutes and the second hundred in 162 minutes.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULT

London, Oct. 27.—In the only Rugby Union game played tonight, Cambridge University lost to Cardiff by 3 points to five.—Reuter.

The Polish amendment asked the Committee merely to condemn "all forms of propaganda in whichever country it is conducted which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage a threat to peace."

The Polish amendment was based in exactly the same way as the basic part of a joint resolution also submitted today by Australia, Canada and France, which condemned all forms of propaganda "designed or likely to provoke or encourage a threat to peace, a branch of peace, or an act of aggression."

Each of the countries had submitted resolutions on the subject separately, but yesterday decided to submit one jointly.

M. Vyshinsky, speaking very calmly, said that although the Polish proposal was insufficient and went only midway by not indicating the countries where war propaganda had been spread, he was prepared, nevertheless, to accept it.

The object of the first paragraph of the Soviet resolution was to calm down temperaments and create certain obstacles to unbridled war propaganda," he added.

Caused A Stir

His gesture of conciliation contrasted with his earlier uncompromising attitude and caused a stir in the crowded committee room.

After a moment's hesitation, the Belgian delegate said that he would still vote against the amendment, while he appealed to the Soviet delegation to withdraw the resolution altogether.

Mr Warren Austin, the United States delegate, announced that he could not accept the Soviet delegation's resolution in any form because M. Vyshinsky made so many reservations in accepting the Polish amendment.

"For propaganda purposes, it would be exactly the same as if we passed the original Soviet resolution. We cannot tolerate the charges contained in the Soviet resolution or in M. Vyshinsky's speeches," he said.

Mr. Hector McNeil, for Britain, said that he was very grateful to M. Vyshinsky for his "disposition to co-operate" but he still felt he would prefer M. Vyshinsky to withdraw the entire Soviet resolution.

Turkey said that it would vote against the Soviet resolution.

M. Vyshinsky's resolution specifically accused the United States, Greece and Turkey of warmongering in violation of the United Nations Charter, and called upon all states to prohibit, on pain of "criminal penalties," war propaganda in any form.

A government spokesman said Whitehead was further charged with mistreating and finally exposing members of illegal organisations of Polish patriots.—United Press.

Vicious Attack

Mr Warren Austin, speaking for the United States, last week criticised the Soviet resolution as a "vicious attack on the most fundamental human rights," while, on behalf of Britain, Mr McNeil on Saturday accused the Soviet delegation of "poisoning the atmosphere" with their attacks on "warmongers."

After M. Vyshinsky had refused to withdraw his resolution today, each of its four paragraphs was voted on separately, and each one was defeated by substantial majorities.

After the defeat of the Soviet resolution, the Political Committee adopted unanimously the joint resolution by Australia, Canada and France condemning all forms of propaganda "in whatever country conducted" designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to peace, and requesting the Government of each member to take appropriate steps "within its constitutional limits" to promote friendly relations among nations."

Of the 57 members on the Committee, 56 voted affirmatively. The missing vote was held, which was absent.

When the roll call was taken, M. Vyshinsky's voice was heard in a clear "Da," meaning "Yes," thus being the first time on any major controversial issue that the Committee had voted unanimously.—Reuter.

RUHR COAL MINES FOR GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1)

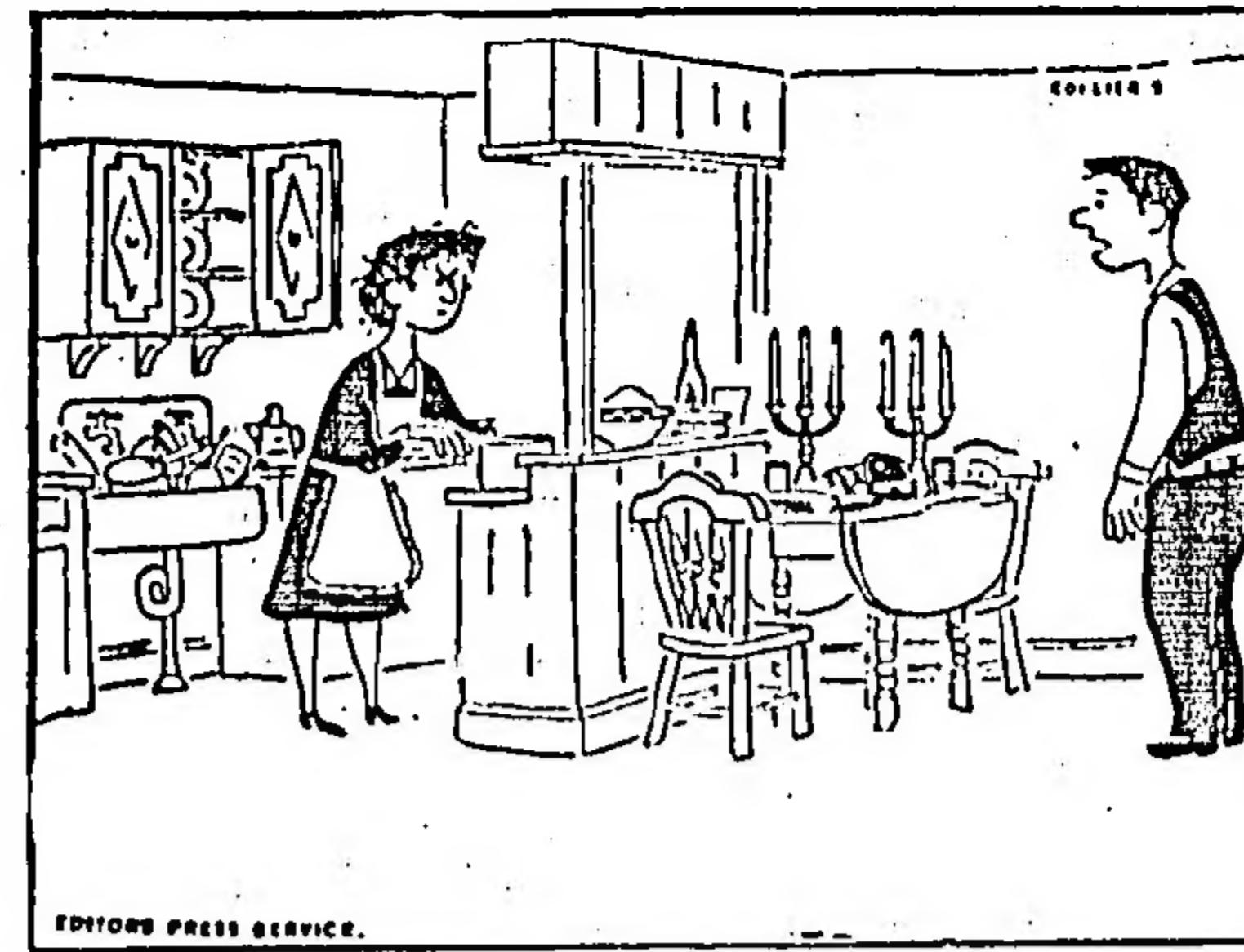
It was believed that the end of these exchanges—and the consequent appointment of a new German management and of the bizonal control group—was impending within a matter of days.

The approval of the Washington recommendations refers not only to the plan for German management, but to such measures as the question of food stocks for the Ruhr, the handing over of the housing programme for the miners to the new management with priority claims on materials and special steel imports for urgent repairs of the Ruhr transport system to ensure that an increased coal output can be effectively distributed.

The announcement said that the British and American Commanders-in-Chief of Germany have been instructed to take immediate steps to put the recommendations into operation.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Miami, Florida. 2. "Oliver Twist." 3. 24. 4. Great Britain, Bowlegs. 5. A stroke of policy in state affairs, violent measures.



Britain Prepared To Shelter Mikolajczyk

London, Oct. 27.—Britain will grant asylum to M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in accordance with traditional British policy" to political refugees if the Polish peasant leader, reported to have disappeared from Poland, arrives in Britain, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Christopher Mayhew, stated in the House of Commons today.

1 A Conservative Member, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Moore, had asked whether in view of the fate of patriot Petkov in Bulgaria and the inability of the British Government to prevent this judicial murder, the Government would offer sanctuary to M. Mikolajczyk who is in danger of a similar fate."

Meanwhile, political friends of M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk were today confidently expecting he would arrive in Britain soon, probably on his way to the United States.

No information about his movements had reached the British Foreign Office, a spokesman said to-day.

He had not arrived in Britain, the spokesman declared. The London Polish Peasant Party spokesman thought M. Mikolajczyk had left Poland because he might have had some information that his immunity was to be lifted "in the Bulgarian and Romanian manner"—an allusion to the execution of Nikola Petkov, the Bulgarian-Agrarian leader, and the impending trial of Julius Maniu, leader of Rumania's Peasant Party.

In her London suburban home today, Mrs Cecilia Mikolajczyk, the 40-year-old wife of the missing Polish leader, said: "I am really doubtful that he will come here. Knowing him as I do he is not the sort of man to run away. I think he is more likely to stay and fight it out."—Reuter.

Frontier Guards Questioned

Warsaw, Oct. 27.—A Polish Foreign Office spokesman said today that "it appeared" that the flight of the Peasant Party leader, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, was aided by a foreign power.

The spokesman, Gen. Wiktor Grosz, answered affirmatively to a press conference question of whether "circumstantial" evidence indicated help by a foreign power.

Grosz said the Polish Government is not interested in where Mikolajczyk is as much as how he left—if that is the case."

He agreed with the question, pointing out the apparent negligence of the border guards if the six persons believed to be in Mikolajczyk's party were able to pass the frontier undetected.

Grosz said that, officially speaking, there was no reason to believe that Mikolajczyk had left the country, but added that frontier guards on land borders, along the sea coast and at airports were being questioned.

Grosz said: "Mikolajczyk had some nuisance value inside Poland when he was here, but only two weeks ago he was reported to have told a visiting journalist that he had no intention of leaving the country."

He added that "allegations by the Voice of America that Mikolajczyk helped the country to avoid arrest were answered by the President of Poland two weeks ago when he said there was no intention of prosecuting Mikolajczyk."

No Intention To Arrest

President Boleslaw Bierut told a press conference earlier this month that the government did not intend to arrest Mikolajczyk or dissolve the Polish Peasant Party.

The Rzecznosc Polski, semi-official Foreign Office publication, termed the Peasant leader's flight as "abandoning the mission entrusted to him by his foreign masters. As a confidence man of the foreign powers, Mikolajczyk came to Poland after the liberation when the country was taking its first steps toward reconstruction."

"On orders of Poland's foreign enemies, Mikolajczyk returned to Germany in English, "ours faithfully." A programme by W. Gordon Duncalf about the formal letter, with some warnings about official Jaruzelski, was broadcast on Radio Moscow's 'From the Show' November 2, Close Down.

Studio: Piano Recital by Michael Bode (By courtesy of Royal College of Music); Studio: Exhibition (Moussoffsky); Studio: 'See See' Commentary on Football Match between Woolwich and Shanghai, 7.45 p.m. Songs and Music: Foreign Land, 8.00 p.m.; World War II, 8.30 p.m. R.R.C. Transcription Service: Fred Hartley's Quintet; 9.00 p.m. R.R.C. Transcription Service: 'This is London' No. 1 Bloombury; Studio: 'Sailor' News, 9.30 p.m. (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 10.00 p.m. (Sea) 10.30 p.m. (Sea) 11.00 p.m. (Sea) 11.30 p.m. (Sea) 12.00 p.m. (Sea) 12.30 p.m. (Sea) 1.00 a.m. (Sea) 1.30 a.m. (Sea) 2.00 a.m. (Sea) 2.30 a.m. (Sea) 3.00 a.m. (Sea) 3.30 a.m. (Sea) 4.00 a.m. (Sea) 4.30 a.m. (Sea) 5.00 a.m. (Sea) 5.30 a.m. (Sea) 6.00 a.m. (Sea) 6.30 a.m. (Sea) 7.00 a.m. (Sea) 7.30 a.m. (Sea) 8.00 a.m. (Sea) 8.30 a.m. (Sea) 9.00 a.m. (Sea) 9.30 a.m. (Sea) 10.00 a.m. (Sea) 10.30 a.m. (Sea) 11.00 a.m. (Sea) 11.30 a.m. (Sea) 12.00 p.m. (Sea) 1.00 p.m. (Sea) 1.30 p.m. (Sea) 2.00 p.m. (Sea) 2.30 p.m. (Sea) 3.00 p.m. (Sea) 3.30 p.m. (Sea) 4.00 p.m. (Sea) 4.30 p.m. (Sea) 5.00 p.m. (Sea) 5.30 p.m. (Sea) 6.00 p.m. (Sea) 6.30 p.m. (Sea) 7.00 p.m. (Sea) 7.30 p.m. (Sea) 8.00 p.m. (Sea) 8.30 p.m. (Sea) 9.00 p.m. (Sea) 9.30 p.m. (Sea) 10.00 p.m. (Sea) 10.30 p.m. (Sea) 11.00 p.m. (Sea) 11.30 p.m. (Sea) 12.00 a.m. (Sea) 1.00 a.m. (Sea) 1.30 a.m. (Sea) 2.00 a.m. (Sea) 2.30 a.m. (Sea) 3.00 a.m. (Sea) 3.30 a.m. (Sea) 4.00 a.m. (Sea) 4.30 a.m. (Sea) 5.00 a.m. (Sea) 5.30 a.m. (Sea) 6.00 a.m. (Sea) 6.30 a.m. (Sea) 7.00 a.m. (Sea) 7.30 a.m. (Sea) 8.00 a.m. (Sea) 8.30 a.m. (Sea) 9.00 a.m. (Sea) 9.30 a.m. (Sea) 10.00 a.m. (Sea) 10.30 a.m. (Sea) 11.00 a.m. (Sea) 11.30 a.m. (Sea) 12.00 p.m. (Sea) 1.00 p.m. (Sea) 1.30 p.m. (Sea) 2.00 p.m. (Sea) 2.30 p.m. (Sea) 3.